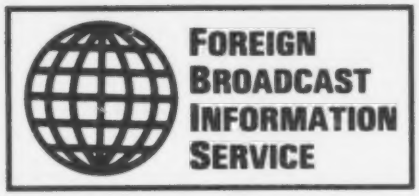

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Latin America

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Queen's Counsel To Head Inquiry Into Arms Sale

FL0505024090 Bridgetown CANA in English 2354 GMT 4 May 90

[Text] St. John's, Antigua, May 4 CANA—A British queen's counsel will head a commission of inquiry into the controversial transshipment of a container of arms from Antigua and Barbuda to Colombia in April last year, a government statement has announced.

The statement said that Louis Blomcooper will arrive next week for preliminary discussions with legal affairs minister and attorney general, Keith Forde, and governor-general, Sir Wilfred Jacobs.

It said that "at a special meeting (on Thursday) [3 May], cabinet identified (the) distinguished British queen's counsel to conduct the commission of inquiry..." Describing him as "a respected jurist identified with experience in conducting commissions of inquiry".

Blomcooper already has experience in the Caribbean, having conducted a commission of inquiry into arson of a public building, corruption and other related matters in the Turks and Caicos, in 1986.

The statement says the terms of reference of the commission will be settled after discussions with the lawyer.

National security adviser, Vere Bird Jr., who has been named in documents on the arms deal, but has maintained his innocence, has asked to be relieved of ministerial responsibilities until the matter has been resolved.

Cuba

New TV Channel To Begin Broadcasting in Havana

FL0705123390 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] A new television channel for Havana called CHTV will go on the air through Tele Rebelde today, Monday at 1500. It will transmit from Habana Libre Hotel's 24th floor. During this test period, Havana residents will be able to watch a varied information magazine with everything that could be of interest and broad reports on various topics.

The television center's main goal is to show the huge efforts the workers of the capital are making in the most diverse fronts. Ciudad de la Habana TV will show everything about daily things that can entertain us and bring about and an enriching reencounter with ourselves and the work of the revolution and our projects. [sentence as heard]

Similar television centers have existed since the decade of the eighties in the Provinces of Camaguey, Villa Clara, Pinar del Rio, Guantanamo, Holguin, Santiago de Cuba, and the Isle of Youth Special Municipality.

Havana To Jam Radio Marti 24 Hours Per Day

FL0705120490 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] As our people have been informed, tests of the devices used to neutralize the ill-named Radio Marti anti-Cuban radio broadcasts transmitted from the United States began on 18 April. These tests consisted of two stages. The goal of the first one was to neutralize the signal on 1180 kHz in the Havana territory between 0145 and 0645; the second was to annul them between 0600 and 1200.

Since the results—which have allowed the adjustment of transmitters and other means used in the operation, as well as the training of those who are conducting it—have been satisfactory, the conditions for a third stage have been created. During this stage these diversionary and counterrevolutionary transmissions on 1180 kHz will be neutralized in the Havana territory 24 hours a day, beginning today.

Jamming Said 'Legal, Legitimate'

FL0705185390 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 May 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] The 24-hour jamming in Havana of U.S. medium-wave radio broadcasts to Cuba is a legitimate response to the defense of our sovereignty. The United States decided to unilaterally broadcast the transmissions of openly diversionary and counterrevolutionary traits using a frequency that our state is supposed to administer in the national territory.

Despite Cuba's willingness to talk, in five years the United States has never had the intention of offering a viable response to Cuba's proposal to exercise its right of reciprocity to broadcast to the entire U.S. territory.

The ill-named Radio Marti usurped the Cuban medium-wave frequencies in an act of piracy violating even internal dispositions in North America for the exploitation of this type of broadcasts. Hidden behind the camouflage of the Voice of America's News Service, it turned into the most powerful medium-wave radio station in that nation conducting openly counterrevolutionary work. Its unconcealed goal was to destabilize the Cuban Government and contribute to its supposed overthrow.

The step taken by Cuba in Havana today is legal, legitimate, sovereign, and honorable. The show our specialists made today by erasing from the dial the worms' noise, makes evident that Cuba has total control of its radioelectric space and does not allow interference or blackmail, and confirms that the aggressor will be repelled in this green alligator [reference to Cuba] no matter from where it comes.

Mr. Bush's airs, imposing an electronic Platt Amendment through TV Marti, backfired on him. Not only is TV scribble [TV garabato] not seen at all, but in addition, we squashed the radio freak.

National dignity is our conquest and for it our people, as has just been demonstrated in the first stage of the Cuban Shield maneuvers, are willing to fight and win. Rest in peace, TV and Radio Marti.

BASTION Notes 'Simulated' U.S. Air Attack

FL0805014390 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2307 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] The newspaper BASTION, official organ of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba], today noted a simulated air attack carried out by U.S. military forces against the main Cuban western provinces. The report published by the newspaper BASTION is accompanied by a sketch showing the movements made by Yankee aviation during its simulated air attack carried out on the morning of Saturday, 5 May.

BASTION explains that the simulated air attack was conducted by Super Fortress B-42 [as heard] planes and fighter planes home based in the state of Florida.

BASTION adds that on the afternoon of Friday, 4 May, the most active part of the Defex exercises was carried out at Guantanamo Navy Base. BASTION explains that on the night of 4 May, Yankee troops occupied defensive positions and conducted partial civilian personnel evacuation exercises.

BASTION also states that the U.S. exercises, which have not yet concluded, have been vigorously condemned by the international community while U.S. officials in

Washington describe them as routine maneuvers that do not entail threats to Cuban sovereignty.

Cuban Shield Maneuvers Enter Second Stage

FL0705124990 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] The Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] Ministry has reported that the first stage of the Cuban Shield maneuver ended with exercises, training, and work on the fortifications during defense day conducted in a group of provinces in the country last Saturday and Sunday [5-6 May] and the massive participation of our militia. Cuban Shield maneuvers begin a second stage mainly consisting of exercises and maneuvers of the staffs and the regular FAR troops.

[Signed] FAR Ministry.

General Betancourt Comments

FL0805022690 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 May 90

["Statements to the press" by Brigadier General Urbelino Betancourt, first deputy chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces General Staff; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] On this occasion, the United States decided to join three different types of maneuvers. As you know and as our people know, the United States is currently conducting this year's Ocean Venture, along with the Global Shield maneuver, which is a new type of exercise, and the Defex exercise carried out at the Yankee Guantanamo Navy Base.

The United States simulated an air attack against our country within the framework of the 1989 Global Shield exercises last year. This year, the United States has again tested an air attack against our country. This test was conducted last Saturday, 5 May. The U.S. Armed Forces also tested an air attack on Europe. This simulated attack was carried out by U.S. Air Force strategic planes protected by other U.S. fighter planes.

Cuba is currently a visible enemy for the U.S. Armed Forces, and we believe that they have tested attacks against our people, against our installations, against our economy, and against all of us who are building socialism here in Cuba. We believe that we had justified reasons to conduct the series of actions that we began to carry out on 28 April. We continue to conduct those actions regardless of the fact that some units, combative groups, and defense councils have completed their corresponding missions within the Cuban Shield exercises, I mean maneuvers, excuse me.

The purpose of our maneuvers is to test our defensive resources. The essence of these maneuvers is to check on the status of our entire defensive apparatus. I can tell you with great pleasure that our purpose has been fulfilled satisfactorily up until now. In other words, we are not free from deficiencies, but we have not experienced a single accident during these exercises. We have conducted many night exercises and shooting exercises, which are dangerous.

When we decided to carry out these maneuvers, we decided from the beginning to conduct them in two phases. During the second phase, we will continue conducting shooting exercises and maneuvers, and staff and general staff activities. We do not know how long this second phase will last. I believe its duration will depend on the situation in the region. I could add that it does not matter how many days this maneuver lasts. I believe that regardless of the official conclusion of the maneuver, we must continue working to strengthen our country's defensive resources.

Guantanamo PCC Secretary on Province Exercises

FL0805031790 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Raul Michel Vargas, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] in Guantanamo Province and president of the Provincial Defense Council, has assessed the carrying out of the Cuban Shield exercises in Guantanamo Province.

[Begin Vargas recording] During these exercises, we have undoubtedly verified the high combat readiness of our troops, of our Territorial Troops Militia, and of our Production and Defense Brigades.

The Border Brigade combatants, which are now reinforced with female troops, have maintained their good spirits as they always have. They have kept their combat morale and serenity before the enemy's aggressive and provocative actions. That serenity and morale have been their main characteristic. In addition, the troops that we have mobilized during the Cuban Shield exercises have also performed satisfactorily.

The second phase of the exercises includes the systematic continuation of our activities. We can undoubtedly state that the activities carried out during the first few days of the Cuban Shield exercises have been completely successful. [end recording]

Chavez, Lezcano on Havana Cuban Shield Maneuvers

FL0705140890 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] Pedro Chavez, chief of the Havana Defense Council, has reported on the main tasks fulfilled during Cuban Shield exercises and Sunday's [6 May] Defense Day. Among the main tasks carried out were the occupation and activation of the direction and command system at all levels, and its composition in practice; pointing out decisions made by Defense Councils and units and small units of the Territorial Troops Militia; organization and occupation of defense in most important high levels; and other goals such as practical defense

exercises carried out by the popular masses, land artillery, and antiaircraft defense. Pedro Chavez also reported that over 100,000 residents of the capital participated in defense day today. [as heard]

Jorge Lezcano, president of the Defense Council in Havana, spoke later. In his comments on these days of maneuvers he stressed the difficult days the country has experienced in the face of a possible Yankee invasion. The people know about this situation and its threat to peace, socialism, and this revolution. Lezcano said: Danger has not ended for Cuba inasmuch as the Yankees have not ordered the end of their maneuvers, and this is why we will maintain our measures.

[Begin Lezcano recording] It has been shown that the revolution is completely capable of not being surprised by an imperialist attack. All the goals we set forth for the maneuvers have been successfully fulfilled. The fulfillment of those goals, which were broad and extensive, has yielded positive results in that today Havana has increased its combat and mobilization readiness. Because of real and objective conditions, our capital will never be (?tamed). This is so because of the people's morale, the people's revolutionary spirit, because of our people's communists consciousness, because of the military preparedness the population has, because of the high level of training the commands have in the carrying out of all the people's war in the capital. [end recording]

Castro Visits Havana Defense Command Post

FL0705231090 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] On the night of 5 May, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro visited the Havana City Defense Council Command Post. During the visit, Fidel Castro said that the U.S. military maneuver is providing us with the opportunity to carry out important exercises and is helping us more than any bastions we may have. [sentence as heard]

Fidel described the Cuban people's response to the Cuban Shield maneuver as a very good one and said he is pleased with all the work conducted during the Cuban maneuvers. After stating that the defense maneuvers have been extensive, but also inexpensive and always bearing the country's production in mind, Castro reiterated that it is better to mobilize the people 100 times than be taken by surprise.

Castro also discussed the enemy's reaction to our decision to defend ourselves. Castro said that the Yankees must be up to something. The leader of the Cuban revolution added: We are sure that whatever they are preparing is aimed against Cuba.

Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, stressed that the Cuban people's current mobilization involves a great deal of enthusiasm and experience and that the people's level of awareness is very high.

During his visit to the Havana City Defense Council Command Post, the commander in chief said that here in Cuba even the children know that the only path to follow is the path of socialism, and not only by Cuba but also by all Third World nations. After wondering what right others have to interfere, set examples, and trample on other countries' sovereignty, Castro stated: Ideological conviction is the basis of our decision to strengthen our defense and economy.

While commenting on the strengthening of our defense and economy, the top Cuban leader stressed that we are preparing ourselves so the Yankees will experience another Vietnam or a worse one here in Cuba, and so we continue increasing our development. Castro added: We cannot let the Yankees surprise us. Fidel Castro said that solidarity with Cuba will increase especially when the other countries realize that we are capable of resisting attacks.

During his meeting with the members of the Havana City Defense Council, Fidel expressed his interest in the construction of fortifications in Havana City Province, its security, and the human and material resources that will be necessary for the defense of Havana. The leader of the Cuban revolution stressed that we must work day and night because many new ideas and initiatives, which will strengthen our defense, have resulted from the carrying out of the Cuban Shield maneuvers.

Fidel also learned that over 120,000 people participated in the various Defense Day military exercises held in Havana on 5 May.

Exercises at Jose Marti International Airport

FL0705155290 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 May 90

[Italicized passages are recorded]

[Text] Civil airports are ready to fulfill military missions in times of peace and war. Aerial defense aircraft broke the silence of the moment at the Rancho Boyeros defense zone where the Jose Marti Airport is located. In a matter of minutes, all the necessary technical support was given to the equipment and medical attention provided to the crew. [video shows people working on planes and planes in flight].

[First unidentified speaker] *We took their blood pressure and pulses, and listened to their hearts, and everything was normal. It is logical that following such activities there is a slight increase in blood pressure and pulse. All this is a physiological response to the work they have just carried out. They are perfectly fine.*

[Unidentified reporter] *This means that our pilots are in good health.*

[First speaker] *Magnificent health. Imagine, they are well taken care of. That is why we are here.*

[Words indistinct] these planes have fulfilled combat missions in Angola and are now ready to carry out others they may be assigned to. This personnel composes the special aerotechnical detachment and is ready to work in any situation, night and day. All this is accomplished without interrupting national and international flights.

[Second unidentified speaker] *You saw with your own eyes the result of this exercise in which the comrades of Jose Marti International Airport are participating. I term the result of the exercise as excellent.*

This has been a simple exercise in which our people have fulfilled the mission assigned by the party and the commander in chief.

UJC's Robaina Tours Western Army Tank Unit

FL0805011690 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 May 90

[Text] Roberto Robaina, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the national UJC [Union of Young Communists] has toured a Western Army tank unit and has spent some time with its combatants.

[Begin recording] [Robaina] Our country decided to conduct the Cuban Shield exercises. I believe that one of the best ways to learn what these exercises are all about is by coming to see the work conducted by the combatants here. These youths are playing an important role here. We thought that the least the UJC leaders could do was to visit and share this experience with our youths. We came here to learn about their training and missions.

Our greatest satisfaction has been to come here and find extremely enthusiastic and combative youths who are ready to demonstrate their loyalty to the PCC, the revolution, our commander in chief, and above all to our people. And if the Yankees are listening to us, we tell them: Do not mistake our attitude.

[Reporter] What can you tell us about these youths' combat readiness?

[Robaina] I believe their readiness is very high. Their technology is 100 over five—as they say—and their morale is very high. I believe that their morale and combat readiness guarantee our evident triumph. We are absolutely certain that with these youths, with our people, and with a commander in chief like ours, we are bound to win. [end recording]

Shevardnadze Comments on Cooperation With Havana

FL0705204290 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1947 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze today reiterated his country's willingness to improve political cooperation with our nation. Shevardnadze made this statement in a message sent to his Cuban counterpart Isidoro Malmierca.

The message sent on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries adds: The Soviet Union highly values the ties established during the last 30 years of dynamic interaction.

The note stresses that Cuban-Soviet ties have developed successfully and fruitfully over the last 30 years and that their fraternal character has been confirmed by the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty signed in 1989 during Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to our country.

In his message, Shevardnadze stresses the importance of the said treaty in the future strengthening of bilateral relations.

Soviet Delegation Tours Santiago de Cuba Province

FL0805024690 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2303 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] Oleg Baklanov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is heading the Soviet interparliamentary delegation visiting our country, has arrived in Santiago de Cuba Province. Baklanov was welcomed by Juan Esteban Lazo Hernandez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee Politburo and PCC first secretary in Santiago de Cuba Province.

During its stay in the heroic city of Santiago de Cuba, the Soviet delegation will visit Siboney Farm, the 26 July Museum, and the old Moncada Barracks. In addition, the Soviet visitors will tour sites of social and economic interest.

Juan Escalona, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the National Assembly of the People's Power, and Soviet ambassador to Cuba Yuriy Petrov are accompanying the Soviet visitors.

Baklanov will stay in Santiago de Cuba today and will leave for Camaguey province tomorrow.

Carlos Rodriguez Received by Cypriot President

FL0705143590 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, has been received in Nicosia by Cypriot President Yeorgyios Vasiliou, to whom he conveyed personal greetings from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. The two officials exchanged ideas on the Third World's problems. This allowed the Cuban leader to also refer to our people's work in the face of the pressures U.S. imperialism is exerting and the people's response under the country's current conditions. Vasiliou showed interest in various aspects of the Cuban economy. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez reasserted Cuba's support for the just cause of the Cypriot people.

Almeida Arrives in Congo, Meets Sassou-Nguesso

FL0805030690 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2302 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] Today in Brazzaville, Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso met with Cuban Vice President Juan Almeida.

During the meeting, Almeida delivered a letter sent by Cuban President Fidel Castro. Almeida also presented Sassou-Nguesso with greetings sent by Castro, leader of the Cuban revolution, which were reciprocated by the Congolese leader.

Almeida informed Sassou-Nguesso about the preparations for the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba and stated our people's willingness to consolidate and increase the achievements attained over the last 30 years.

The Cuban leader stressed Cuba's willingness to keep the banners of socialism upright and the Congolese leader reiterated his country's solidarity with Cuba.

Almeida's visit to the Congo is the fifth stopover in his African tour, which has already taken him to Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, and Uganda.

Dominica

Opposition Says Government 'Undermining' Democracy

FL0705133490 Bridgetown CANA in English 2031 GMT 5 May 90

[Report by Bernard Babb]

[Excerpt] Bridgetown, Barbados, May 5, CANA—Three weeks before general elections, the opposition United Workers Party (UWP) says democracy is threatened in Dominica and there is no free and fair press on the island.

"The Eugenia Charles administration is undermining the democratic process and the ugly head of dictatorship is entrenching itself in beautiful Dominica," UWP Secretary Norris Provost charged here on Saturday [5 May].

Provost and UWP leader Edison James spoke about problems in the neighbouring country during a news conference they said was called to urge the international and Caribbean media to report on what was happening in this pre-election period.

Dominicans go to the polls May 28 to choose a government. The Dominica Freedom Party has been in power since 1980. Miss Charles' main opponents in the election are the UWP and the Dominica Labour Party. [passage omitted]

Charles Denies Any Limitation on Free Press

FL0705150090 Bridgetown CANA in English 1517 GMT 6 May 90

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, May 6, CANA—Dominican Prime Minister Eugenia Charles has denied that she is manipulating the government-owned media on the island in the lead-up to general elections.

Officials of the opposition United Workers Party (UWP) told a press conference in Bridgetown on Saturday [5 May] that Charles, who is seeking a third term in elections this month, was facing almost certain defeat and was using a tight grip on the media in Dominica to paint a false picture so she could hold on to power.

"The radio station (DBS) is wholly owned by government but the very first thing I did when I came into office was to ensure that an independent board was put in charge. The board runs the radio station and I have no say in how it is run," Miss Charles told Canaradio, the radio service of the CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY.

The prime minister said the law allows her to issue certain orders in writing about particular matters and she has done so only once to say that no reporter's story should be curtailed. She added, "at no time do I ever call the radio station. Whatever I do I do it in writing and I have only done it once. The board is completely independent and runs the radio station itself."

"I have no say in whom they employ and whom they do not employ, except we appoint the board and decide who will be chairman and manager... but together with the board," she said.

Charles also said that there were two free television stations which do exactly as they wish and there were another two religious radio stations, which deal with news, and which the UWP frequently gives statements to.

UWP leader Edison James and General Secretary Norris Provost, who both visited Barbados, charged that the Eugenia Charles administration was undermining democracy and there was no free and fair press. They called on the international media to report on what was happening in Dominica in the pre-election period.

Dominicans go to the polls to choose a new government on May 28 and May 11 is nomination day.

Grenada

GULP MP Quits Party for 'National Unity'

FL0705181890 Bridgetown CANA in English 1702 GMT 7 May 90

[Report by George Worme]

[Text] St. George's, Grenada, May 7, CANA—The opposition Grenada United Labour Party suffered another setback Monday [7 May] when medical doctor Lawrence

Gibbs announced his resignation. Gibbs, one of the party's four elected members of the House of Representatives, said that he decided to quit the GULP in the interest of national unity.

Gibbs won the St. Andrew's north-east seat on a GULP ticket in the general election last March 13. Just after the poll which left no single party with a clear majority, small businessman Edzel Thomas quit the GULP and joined the National Democratic Congress (NDC) to allow the party to have a working majority.

In a letter delivered to GULP leader Sir Eric Gairy, Gibbs said that in light of the "grave national disaster" caused by the April 27 fire that destroyed most of government's financial complex, he had to rally to the cause of promoting national unity. He said his sense of patriotism compels him to resign from the party, the oldest on the island.

"Remaining in the GULP in this, our national crisis, prevents me from making my contribution to the building of such urgently needed national unity," he told the former prime minister.

"If I am to help promote such national unity, I must in the House of Representatives support the ruling National Democratic Congress. This means that I must leave the GULP, albeit regretfully."

Gibbs could not be reached immediately to ascertain whether he would be joining the NDC side in the House of Representatives or give support to the party while remaining as an independent. Gibbs, one of the party's four elected parliamentarians, said he would support the ruling National Democratic Congress, but it was unclear whether he would become a member of the NDC.

Haiti

Democratic Bloc Criticizes Government Policy

FL0705141590 Port-au-Prince PANORAMA in French 30 Apr-1 May 90 No 6,681 pp 1, 3

["A Single Candidate for the Democratic Bloc"—Panorama headline]

[Excerpts] After a long period of observation, the Democratic Bloc today lifts its voice to express anxiety about the political and social stagnation that has marked the 54 days of the government that has been in power since 13 March. All the hope General Avril's resignation had given rise to in the hearts of patriots, especially those who had overtly fought the government from 17 September 1988 to 12 March, appears to be giving way to increasingly greater disappointment. [passage omitted]

The big question that everyone is asking and which awaits an honest answer is: Why did political parties, acting in the name of the population, choose such an alternative to the Avril government? Whatever the reason for this choice, the Democratic Bloc, which did not participate in forming this government, invites all sectors of the national life to become aware of the danger that the irresponsible policy of the current government causes to weigh on our national sovereignty. The Democratic Bloc calls on all patriots to set aside their differences and work together to save the country from disaster.

We of the Democratic Bloc feel that we have already wasted too much time and that it is at present imperative that any government rise to the circumstances of the juncture and satisfy certain popular demands and create a climate favorable to the holding of free and democratic elections within a minimum [as published] of seven months—that is, in November 1990, to remain within the spirit of the constitution of 1987. If these conditions are met, willing to support a single candidate to the presidency. [sentence as published]

Port-au-Prince, 30 April, 1990.

Franck Senat, secretary general of the PLH [Haitian Liberation Party]; Patrick Henry, president of the PURH [Partie Unifie des Republicains Haitiens, Unified Party of Haitian Republicans]; Jean Guzman, president of the PRH [Haitian Reformist Party]; Frederic Jean-Philippe, president of the CDH [expansion unknown]; Rockefeller Guerre, president of the UPD [Union of Democratic Patriots].

Bishop Romelus Calls for Unity, FADH Support

FL0705221490 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 7 May 90

[Excerpts] In a short message over Radyo Tet Ansanm on 4 May, Jeremie Bishop Willy Romelus asked political leaders not to let elections divide them. [Jeremie correspondent] Charles Emile Joassaint will explain.

[Begin Joassaint recording] In an interview over Radyo Tet Ansanm in Jeremie, Monsignor Willy Romelus said: What we cannot understand is the Army forces, which have force in their hands yet cannot seem to control the insecurity. Without the collaboration of the police and the Haitian Armed Forces [FADH], the executive and the judiciary, which could take action, do not have any actual force with which to combat the insecurity (?coming from) both the left and the right in Haiti—to give the population a chance to go out and vote. If the FADH does not collaborate, we do not see how we can do it. Thus, we address those members of the FADH who do not want things to work, to tell them not to forget that they are Haitian. Are they going to let others come in and do things for us, come occupy us so they can issue dictates to us?

Msgr. Romelus also asked that all Haitians put all ulterior motives aside and work for the Haitian people, because the Haitian people pay the salaries of the soldiers and policemen. They are spending the Haitian people's money, and should not be considering the Haitian people their enemy. [passage omitted]

Msgr. Romelus said, furthermore, that there were certain strange, serious cases; and that the judiciary should take this matter seriously to prevent the population from taking justice into its own hands, because if people are burning people in the streets today, it is because the courts have failed to do their jobs properly. To do its job properly, the judiciary, however, must have the support and help of the Armed Forces. If, when a warrant is issued for someone's arrest, you do not arrest the person; and if, when the population feels it has a problem and calls you, you do not appear, does this not show that you too are an accomplice?

Msgr. Romelus also asked political leaders to unite and (?send) a single candidate to the presidential elections. He said the rest of the leaders could seek some other position, a position in which they would feel (?competent)—such as minister or something else—to succeed in developing the country, or at least getting it out of the hole it is in at present. In this way, leaders would be showing that they really love the country. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Copppal Commission Formed; Promotes Elections

FL0705135790 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 4 May 90

[Text] A Conacom [National Committee of the Congress of Democratic Movements] delegation participated in a meeting of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties, Copppal, held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on 28 and 29 April. After showing the fragility of the political juncture in Haiti, Conacom advocated active support by Copppal and the international community for Haiti's provisional government to help the Haitian people achieve the transition to democracy successfully.

Copppal also formed and installed a permanent commission to study Haiti, the eastern Caribbean, and area countries that are still colonized. Conacom and Panpra [Nationalist and Progressive Revolutionary Party of Haiti] are members of the special commission.

The commission asked Copppal member-parties in power in countries such as Mexico and Venezuela to support, through the OAS and the United Nations Organization, all political and technical action capable of contributing to holding elections in Haiti. The commission also promised to hold a work session in Haiti before elections begin unfolding.

Trinidad and Tobago

Packages Signed With IMF Total $166 Million

FL0705215690 Bridgetown CANA in English 2025 GMT 7 May 90

[Report by Debra Ransome]

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, May 7, CANA—Trinidad and Tobago has signed its second standby arrangement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) under which it stands to get U.S. 111 million dollars over the next eleven months, according to documents from the Washington-based institution. The first 14-month TT 547 million dollars (one TT dollar=23.5 U.S. cents) standby facility came to an end in February.

Under a deal signed late in April Trinidad and Tobago gets access to a standby facility package slightly larger than the 1989 funds and also U.S. 55 million dollars under the IMF's Compensatory and Contingency Financing Facilities (CFF). The CFF, also sought out by Trinidad and Tobago in late 1988, is a contingency fund only drawn upon should a key raw material, such as petroleum, natural gas, or methanol, fall in price on the world market.

The total packages Trinidad and Tobago has signed for give the twin island Republic access to U.S. 166 million dollars.

In a report on Trinidad and Tobago's performance under its first standby facility, one of the members of the IMF's external relations department responsible for this country, Alexandre Kafka, is full of praises for Port of Spain's attempts at structural adjustment.

"Preliminary data for the first quarter of 1990 indicate that all performance criteria have been met, once again, with substantial margins—a definite forewarning that the excellent results of 1989 may be duplicated in the current year," Kafka's statement to an IMF executive board meeting on April 20 said.

"My authorities have surely risen to the challenge of implementing an adjustment programme in the face of a volatile petroleum market and in social and political circumstances that could be considered difficult.

"Their current performance has demonstrated their commitment and willingness to proceed with adjustment and we expect this will encourage their foreign creditors and more so this institution, to continue supporting the adjustment effort which is vital for the long-term growth and prosperity of Trinidad and Tobago," Kafka concluded.

In 1990, Kafka details how Trinidad and Tobago would continue its structural adjustment programme. This includes assessment of the country's state enterprises in terms of their strategic importance, whether they would be better in private hands, and over their commercial

viability. Kafka points out that restructuring has already begun at the state electricity and water companies.

Tax reform will continue, price controls will only be kept on thirteen basic items, foreign exchange restrictions will be removed by the end of 1990, and trade liberalisation will continue, laws related to foreign investment will be put in place, and central bank is said to be finalising a draft of a bill to supervise banks and non bank financial institutions.

"Performance under the 1989 programme has been nothing less than exemplary—a clear indication of the soundness of the programme, its decisive implementation, and the authorities' commitment to sound economic management," Kafka said, reporting that all performance criteria set by the IMF were met with substantial margins.

The IMF report cites as "extraordinary" the government's ten per cent salary cut which helped to pare central government's deficit. Also helping reduce this figure, according to the IMF, were the higher oil revenues, cuts in transfers to state enterprises, and a reduction in capital spending. Kafka said Trinidad and Tobago planned to take strong measures this year to deal with the corresponding fall in non oil revenes and the withholding of payroll taxes by some state companies.

Pope, Salinas Analyze Central American Situation

PA0805033490 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2231 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] Mexico City, 7 May (DPA)—Latin America's situation, political changes in the Communist countries, and the "lack of faith worldwide," were among the subjects discussed by Pope John Paul II and President Carlos Salinas de Gortari during the meeting they held today in Mexico City.

In a communique issued hours after the meeting, the Presidency's press office said that John Paul II and Salinas de Gortari also discussed the dangers of individualism and consumerism in our times, and the need to strengthen solidarity to eliminate those dangers.

The official communique did not mention an eventual normalization of diplomatic relations between Mexico and the Vatican, but unofficial sources said that the issue was not among the subjects discussed.

Although Mexico does not recognize the Vatican as a state, nor the church as a legal institution, Salinas de Gortari yesterday extended a warm welcome to the pontiff, and met with him today for one hour at the Los Pinos residence. The report described the meeting as "respectful and cordial."

John Paul II, according to the Presidency, was also interested in the government's national solidarity program, whereby it solves urgent problems in the country's poorest urban and rural communities with funds from the sale of government institutions.

Security Measures for Pope Increased

PA0805031590 Paris AFP in Spanish 0213 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Mexico City, 7 May (AFP)—The U.S. FBI alerted Mexico and other Latin American countries about the possible presence of members of a Japanese terrorist group, the Red Army, in this country, the police reported on 7 May.

However, Jose Luis Rojo, commander of the Federal Highway Police Force explained that this alert, which was sent approximately 12 days ago "is not related" to the visit Pope John Paul II began on 6 May in Mexico.

Rojo explained this after a Monterrey newspaper reported that following the FBI warning, the Mexican police doubled its security for the papal visit.

The police commander said "the yellow and red alert" that will be implemented in Monterrey, in northern Mexico, during the pope's visit next Friday, is implemented, without exception, during all visits by chiefs of state.

Rojo said the FBI sent the alert notice about the presence of a Japanese terrorist commando unit not only to Mexico, but also to other countries of the region in the framework of regular communications that the U.S. organization has with Latin American police organizations.

* Rightist Group Penetration of PAN Charged

* Gonzalez Schmal Statement

90CA0001A Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 5 Mar 90 pp 1, 9

[Article by Jose Quintero Arias]

[Text] MURO [New Direction University Movement], DHIAC [Comprehensive Human Development and Citizen Action], and the Tecos in Guadalajara are all subscribers to the same general right-wing and ultraright-wing logic in Mexico, Jesus Gonzalez Schmal, former secretary general of PAN [National Action Party] and a former federal deputy, has told this newspaper. He sees penetration by the first two groups in the National Action, even in national leadership posts.

For his part, Uriel Jarquin, a researcher who graduated from the UAM [Metropolitan Autonomous University] and has written a number of books on the life of PAN and "sinarquismo" in the country, who was also interviewed, identified federal deputies Jaime Avina, Jorge del Rincon, and Jose Luis Luegue, as well as Humberto Rice, the current Blue and White municipal president in Mazatlan, and Eugenio Elorduy, who is Baja California Governor Ernesto Ruffo's finance secretary, as people who have come out of DHIAC.

Jarquin gave a description of this organization and warned of its links with such paramilitary groups as MURO and the Anticommunist Front of the People, among others.

Gonzalez Schmal recognizes that MURO "was in some way involved" in the internal electoral process in which Luis Hector Alvarez was reelected. Schmal, who is also a former candidate for the Senate of the Republic, identifies this organization with the extreme right wing, and says that the rise of Francisco Gonzalez Garza, whom he identifies as a product of MURO, to leadership in the PAN is a "mystery" to him.

"As far as I can recall, Gonzalez Garza used the National Union of Parents to gain access to National Action. At that time, I was secretary general," this PAN member and Blue and White national council member added.

He said that in addition to these groups, there are "four or five other organizations, such as Civilization and Liberty, which also subscribe to the general logic of the extreme right wing."

He admitted he is "not certain how far the influence of these groups on the process of renewal of the national leadership extends, but there were tactical elements in the campaign which have only been used by the right wing in Mexico. There has even been an attempt to

besmirch the personal image of Gabriel Jimenez Remus. There have also been arbitrary and not very legal conduct and procedures."

He said that it would be very healthy for the party and the membership if the CEN [National Executive Committee] were to explain "these relationships, because the PAN bylaws even prohibit leaders of other organizations from occupying leadership posts in National Action."

As to DHIAC, he said that this was an organization created by very important executives, and that they are now active in the political field as well.

Uriel Jarquin, for his part, who has written, among his other books, "A PAN [a play on the Spanish word for "bread"] That Is Not Eaten," a biography of National Action, which he published with Jorge Javier Romero Vadillo, also notes the presence in PAN of well-known businessmen "who have occupied posts on the leadership level or have been nominated for positions elected by the people." The most tangible proof was seen in Manuel J. Clouthier, the principal sponsor of DHIAC, himself.

He warns that many of the present deputies are people who came out of DHIAC, such as federal legislator Jaime Avina Zepeda. He was president of the CEN of that organization, which defines itself as rightist.

He says, "Dr Avina Zepeda was the individual who headed the feverish campaign against the legislative proposals concerning abortion in the 51st Legislature, some years ago, when the slogan was: Killing a communist is not a crime, but a sport."

Curiously enough, he comments, there is a slogan circulating in the northern states where PAN has a considerable presence. "Be patriotic—kill a chilango [an individual from Mexico City]" is its message.

Jarquin explained that the cadres and intermediary leadership in DHIAC "belong to or have been members of various paramilitary regional organizations—the Anticommunist Front of the People, to cite just one example."

He adds that DHIAC was established in 1976 as a civil association under the name "Comprehensive Human Development AC [citizen action]." Then, on 13 November 1982, it became a political association, and since then it has participated openly in the country's politics.

Also in 1982, the establishment of branches in Puebla, Queretaro, Guanajuato, and Chihuahua was announced. That year, according to the organization committee, there were 800 members, and by the end of 1984, there was already talk of more than 6,000, and the group had influence in other states—Tlaxcala, Morelos, San Luis Potosi, Michoacan, Veracruz, Zacatecas, Jalisco, Sinaloa, Nuevo Leon, Aguascalientes, the state of Mexico, and, of course, a strong presence in the Federal District.

The organizational structure of DHIAC which was established at its first national meeting in 1982 corresponds to that of a political organization. There are a CEN with a president, a national council, a national executive committee, state branches, and a national assembly. There is also a Citizens' Political Institute, which is "a research body, the purpose of which is to analyze and propose solutions to the national problems and to train and teach its members to achieve maturity as citizens." Also, there are various study commissions, work groups, and an executive office.

Jarquin says that the Second National DHIAC Congress was held on 10 December 1983 in Mexico City, and that at that meeting, the issue of "political participation with a view to national resurgence" was discussed. The type of thesis set forth in the resolutions had to do with the political effort which the middle sectors should make, in the opinion of DHIAC, in order to resolve the crisis.

The nature of its conclusions makes it clear that DHIAC is moving ahead with the definition of its political project, which, if it is compared with the doctrinal principles of the PAN or with Coparmex [Employers' Confederation of the Mexican Republic] statement of principles, "will certainly draw attention to the aspects of ideological and political convergence with these groups in the Mexican right wing."

* MURO Influence Viewed

90CA0001B Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 5 Mar 90 pp 1, 10

[From Luis Gonzalo Berna's "Compass" column: "More on MURO"]

[Text] The strategy of the revived MURO [New Direction University Movement] for providing itself with a facade—penetration of the leading organs of the private sector and PAN [National Action Party]—was designed, in our view, for a basic purpose. It is to establish a protofascist ideological hegemony among the business organizations, and to exercise a certain control over the decisionmaking centers in PAN.

Concerning this last point, PAN member Manuel Castro Valle, an assemblyman in the Federal District and a member of the Food Supply Commission, has said that the triumph of PAN cannot be credited to the party, but to the determined actions of the civil bodies which support it, such as DHIAC [Comprehensive Human Development and Citizen Action].

We would venture to say that Castro Valle is a typical member of MURO, who has been converted, thanks to perestroyka in PAN, into a democratic representative of a party which he scorns. But there are other more important individuals who confirm the extent to which the accusations made by the defeated former candidate for the presidency of PAN, Gabriel Jimenez Remus, concerning the MURO and DHIAC infiltration of the PAN movement, is much deeper, and, we would add,

much too dangerous to be described simply as a genuinely democratic party, one of dialogue, civility, and agreement.

In addition to Francisco Gonzalez Garza, who is now a member of the CEN [National Executive Committee] of PAN, there are individuals among the principal MURO leaders firmly established in the Blue and White, such as deputy Jaime Avina, who served—who would believe it!—as the president of the Pro-Life Group (another of the MURO front organizations).

There are indeed those who think that with Luis H. Alvarez heading PAN, the current leader of Pro-Life, Jorge Serrano Limon, could become a federal deputy, and could even reach the party CEN, like his colleague Gonzalez Garza. Let us not forget that Jorge's brother, Jose Serrano Limon, one of the founders of MURO, and the man in charge of the attack on the students connected with the National Strike Council (1968), is now a brand-new (ideological?) official in Coparmex [Employers Confederation of the Mexican Republic]. At least one other Serrano Limon brother, Francisco, was also a member of MURO. Today he occupies a high-level post at Lasalle University.

Jose Luis Loege, a deputy for Tlalnepantla, is another of the MURO members suddenly converted to the PAN cause. He was responsible for stirring up class hatred against the PRI and some other national institutions in a large factory zone near the Ciudad Satelite [Satellite City] bastion of the PAN faction of MURO.

The MURO members see as the reason for the political achievements of National Action the fact that it has abandoned "the cowardly doctrine of Manuel Gomez Morin and Efrain Gonzalez Luna" in favor of activism, with the support of heavy capital and the interests of the Catholic clergy. This is the same Church which in 1965 disapproved of MURO, but is currently giving its blessing to Pro-Life and such satellite groups as Youth 2000, "Testimony and Hope," and others.

Where the activities of MURO in the business organizations are concerned, they have been profound and ceaseless. Jose de Jesus Castellanos, the ideologist of Concanaco [Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce], with the help of Federico Muggemburg and Guillermo Velasco, has established an entire system to guarantee control of the key positions in the private sector, precisely where the decisions are made.

When Muggemburg left the Social Studies Center of the Private Sector (CESSP), he left behind, as his heir, another MURO figure, Raul Vazquez Osorio, to guarantee control of the leading body in the sector.

With regard to the Business Coordinating Council, it is a surprise to no one that former Coparmex director Bernardo Ardavin is campaigning to win the business throne. Nothing else could explain his visit to Canacintra [National Association of the Processing Industry], which he said was "traitorous" and "sold out to the government," since within Coparmex, the owners' union was converted into a party pressure group.

Bernardo Ardavin is identified as the current leader of the secret "Yunque" organization, and his visit to the CCE [Business Coordinating Council] is thought to represent a significant advance for MURO in gaining influence over enterprise owners and businessmen.

Apparently, MURO decided to place its own people in business leadership posts when one of its founders, Ramon Plata, of Puebla, died under mysterious circumstances about 10 years ago. Plata, whom his fellow countrymen called "the stuttering prophet," because in fact he was that, served as the liaison between Los Tecos and MURO in the formation of the Anticommunist League in Puebla. This was something like the organization established in Veracruz at one time by former governor Marco Antonio Munoz. After that, Plata went to the Federal District. We know that Los Tecos ceased to be so close to Plata after he established a connection with the Catholic hierarchy, precisely at the time the "teca" accusation concerning the legitimacy of the Second Vatican Council and Pope Paul VI was being rejected.

Currently, under the instructions of Bernardo Ardavin as the leader of MURO, Jose de Jesus Castellanos and Federico Muggemburg are laying the groundwork so that Ardavin can gain access to the Business Coordinating Council.

And thus we have this multicolored political mosaic on the extreme right, which many thought had already been eliminated, with MURO in the forefront.

It would be interesting if MURO were to define its actions publicly and to create its own political party, thus ceasing to rely on making use of PAN or the businessmen to achieve its goals. Or perhaps we are mistaken. Isn't Pro-Life the party which now directs MURO? Or is PAN now so extensively infiltrated that in reality, MURO is beginning to govern a part of its internal life?

And most important—do the merchants and the businessmen who are members of Coparmex, Concanaco, and the CCE not have something to say or do when it comes to the clandestine actions of MURO and the "Yunque?"

Costa Rica

OAS Secretary General Cancels Trip

PA0805042890 Paris AFP in Spanish 0351 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] San Jose, 7 May (AFP)—It has been officially announced that OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares has canceled his trip to participate in the inaugural ceremonies in Costa Rica for "health reasons."

A communique issued by the local OAS office said that Baena Soares "has canceled his trip to Costa Rica to attend the inauguration of Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier for health reasons, according to an announcement made this morning in Washington."

On Tuesday, Rafael Angel Calderon will become Costa Rica's 48th president, replacing President Oscar Arias.

El Salvador

Cristiani on Cadets Testifying; FMLN Talks

PA0705222790 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 May 90

[Report by Julio Ernesto Rodriguez]

[Text] Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani stated today that it would be no problem for the Fourth Penal Court judge, who is in charge of the case of the Jesuits murdered by a group of soldiers, to order that cadets who are taking courses abroad return to the country. It was recently reported that several officers who testified during these investigations are now attending training courses abroad. It was also reported that the military school's registration book for persons entering or leaving the premises had been lost, including the pages that correspond to November 1989. Today, Cristiani discussed this matter and said the judge should continue to investigate and not just make statements concerning the problems.

[Begin Cristiani recording] I do not believe there is any problem in the officers returning to the country if a judge orders that they come to testify. All that is required is for the judge to summon them; they would be brought to the country to testify and then return to their training courses. Groups of soldiers are frequently sent abroad to take training courses to make them more professional; this applies not only to personnel from the military school, but from all Armed Forces units.

Concerning the other matter, the judge has to investigate it. I believe that instead of just staying there, the judge should continue to search for evidence. Tell me, what is the difference if they are brought back from Suchitoto or from the United States if they must testify before the judge? There is no difference at all. [end recording]

The president spoke today at the El Salvador military airport before he left for Costa Rica to attend the inauguration ceremony of President-elect Rafael Calderon Fournier. He also said that the United States conditioning 50 percent of the aid given to our country could cause the rebel front to increase their actions. He accused the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] of using dialogue for tactical reasons.

[Begin recording] [Cristiani] We have stated that an action of this type would be very untimely, as it could make the most radical FMLN members decide to continue the war and, thus, hinder the dialogue process.

[Reporter] However, [words indistinct] pressure government for them [words indistinct] with FMLN.

[Cristiani] I would ask the question: Who has always shown goodwill and sincerely sought an agreement and who has not done this? History shows that in the past, the FMLN has used the proposals by [Jose Napoleon] Duarte's government and my own for tactical reasons. It has not been the governments. I believe that the FMLN must understand and be pressured to really search for a political solution. [end recording]

Also today, the UN secretary general authorized a spokesman to announce that talks between the government and FMLN will be renewed on 16 May. The panorama that surrounds this new encounter, however, presents an entirely different pattern from meetings in the past, because both sectors have met with political parties represented at the [word indistinct]. Furthermore, although the government has not done the same with the country's social forces, the rebels will try to do so this week. Undoubtedly, the results that could be obtained from the dialogue could be much more important than those obtained during past negotiations, because almost all the sectors that have become involved, directly or indirectly, in the negotiations demand that the agreements attained be based on internal cooperation.

Party Leaders Call Talks With FMLN 'Positive'

PA0705230190 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] Politicians in Mexico City have described as positive the meeting between Salvadoran political party leaders and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] over the weekend in Mexico City.

According to Guillermo Manuel Ungo of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR], the FMLN's proposal is very serious, in addition to being a broader, more in-depth, and studied conceptual proposal. Ungo added that the proposal includes such topics as the country's real democratization, human rights, and legal and electoral reforms, in keeping with the inter-partisan commission's goals. All of this will have a positive effect on the upcoming meeting between the government and FMLN which, according to reports from the United Nations, will begin on 16 May in Caracas, Venezuela.

[Begin Ungo recording] It seems to me that the proposal is serious and will contribute toward progress, although, as you said, it is a conceptual proposal; it does not touch on specific issues, but there is sufficient raw material with all that has been discussed in the past. We have not forsaken what was brought out and discussed in the past, but we must wait and hear the government's position. Therefore, I believe that the upcoming meeting between the government and FMLN is important.

The importance of this meeting among the political parties is that during this negotiations process, we have already institutionalized and made headway concerning the political parties' presence and participation. The parties have already met with Cristiani, the United Nations, and the FMLN, and now they are holding permanent meetings among themselves in an attempt to bring about a unanimous position and establish their own opinions so that through the agreements ratified in Geneva, the government, the FMLN, and the United Nations can be present at the talks.

The political parties would like to be present at the central negotiating table as opposed to the main table. This may be possible in the future. We understand that the FMLN supports this position and we are going to see if the government supports it at this upcoming meeting.

The parties as such have not adopted a position. My party has stated the advantages of being invited to participate at least in part of the upcoming meeting. [end recording]

Similiar opinions were expressed by leaders of the Social Christian Peoples Movement [MPSC] who said that the results of the meeting with the FMLN in Mexico showed the insurgents' clear desire to initiate very serious negotiations. Gerardo Le Chevalier of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has said that the FMLN informed the political parties of its position concerning the resumption of talks with the government, which leads to the supposition that in the beginning, the negotiations will not yield remarkable results, but will mark the beginning of a new phase that will bring about ideas to make the country's pacification viable.

[Begin Le Chevalier recording] The point is that the FMLN has outlined its position to us, and in reality—as the PDC secretary general says—it is essentially a conceptual program that includes most of the topics we have all already discussed, to a greater or lesser extent, according to our ideologies and concerns. I would say that this conceptual framework also includes the stipulations of Esquipulas II: aspects of democratization, the FMLN's demobilization, society's demilitarization, and aspects of development within the framework of social justice.

The basic point is to achieve political agreements to end the war, and these political agreements obviously include the democratization measures of which our society is in dire need. Of course, there are many topics that must be and will be discussed, such as reform of the legal and electoral systems. [end recording]

Meanwhile, leaders from the National Democratic Union [UDN] agreed with statements by other political parties. Nevertheless, they pointed out that all sectors of national life have practically pledged to cooperate with both sides so that the dialogue process can conclude within the medium-term with a pacification platform that will satisfy all of the national sectors. They said that in addition to wanting to end the war, the FMLN also wants to eliminate, once and for all, the causes that led to it over 10 years ago.

Guatemala

Bodies of 3 Americans Found in Aircraft Wreckage

PA0805002590 Paris AFP in Spanish 2330 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 May (AFP)—Guatemalan authorities continued today to search for bodies amid the burned remains of a DC-6 cargo plane that crashed on Saturday in this capital, leaving at least 23 people dead.

The plane, owned by the U.S. Air Transit company, fell and crashed shortly after taking off from the La Aurora International Airport. It destroyed eight houses and caused complete damage over a 30-meter radius in the Nueva Monserrat neighborhood.

Twelve people were injured and five are unaccounted for and being sought today by teams of firemen and Red Cross members.

The police reported having recovered the burned bodies of 23 victims, including the three crewmen of the plane, who are U.S. citizens. The three were identified as Captain Joseph Babody, copilot J.L. Theodore, and flight engineer Dallas White.

It was learned here that after taking off for Miami, Babody told the airport control tower that he was having problems and that he would try to turn around and land. He was unsuccessful, and instead crashed in a densely populated middle-class area.

The victims include several children who were riding their bicycles in the street, the police said.

Honduras

Callejas Says No New Relations With Cuba

PA0805012890 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2350 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] San Jose, 7 May (DPA)—Honduran President Rafael Callejas declared here today that his country will not renew relations with Cuba.

Upon arriving in Costa Rica to participate in Rafael Angel Calderon's inauguration tomorrow, Callejas nevertheless expressed hope that in the present decade there will be a process of reform and democratization in that Caribbean country.

However, he added that for the moment, "we are not prepared to establish relations" with Fidel Castro's regime.

Meanwhile, the president said that since peace has been largely attained on the Central American Isthmus, "a new effort" is needed—the resolution of economic problems—for which regional integration is indispensable.

Nicaragua

Chamorro on Meeting With RN General Staff

PA0805003690 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2332 GMT 7 May 90

[Message to the Nicaraguan people by President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro on 7 May; place not given—recorded]

[Text] Nicaraguan people: On Friday, 4 May, I was pleased to greet and meet with a Nicaraguan Resistance [RN] delegation headed by Commander Franklin and his general staff. During this open and straightforward meeting, we discussed matters of interest for the country, and we reached the following agreements:

First, the RN will begin to disarm its troops at 1100 on 8 May, the day of (?Our Lady of Jucuapa). As of that day, between 100 and 200 men will disarm each day in each of the safety zones. The disarmament process will end on 10 June.

I believe that this firm commitment to disarmament by the RN means we have begun an irreversible peace process. This represents a farewell to arms, a triumph of peace over violence. This means all the Nicaraguan people will soon be able to embrace and head toward the real democracy we have all hoped for.

I also reiterated to the RN General Staff that I will keep my promise to ensure the moral and physical integrity of each and every combatant who lays down his weapons, as well as the moral and physical integrity of his family. I will also establish development areas where the demobilized can live and work the land with the material support of my government. I have also given orders to General Humberto Ortega to draft an army reduction plan and gather the weapons that are in the hands of civilians in the hopes that the rifles will be replaced with olive branches and that the shattering cry of mothers who have lost children and of children who have lost fathers or brothers in a fratricidal war will no longer be heard. United we will walk down the path of peace, democracy, and development. United we will help Nicaragua overcome its problems. United we will fight evil with good. United will fight hate with love. We are working to turn my husband Pedro Joaquin's thoughts into a reality. Nicaragua is a Republic. Long live democracy! Long live the Republic! Long live Nicaragua!

RN Leaders' Support Chamorro, Managua Agreement

PA0705181590 Managua Sistema Nacional de Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 May 90

[Report by Miguel Lopez—italicized passages are recorded]

[Text] Several Nicaraguan Resistance [RN] commanders who attended a meeting with President Chamorro and her cabinet left this morning for the security zones. Edgar Sovalbarro said that he has confidence in what the government promised, and that the RN supports the new authorities.

[Sovalbarro] *The RN supported this administration's officials even before the elections; we supported them during the campaign so that they would rise to power, and we support them now. Naturally, we are happy to have met with them to explain our points of view and the needs of the fighters and peasants. We have voiced our unconditional support for the new government.*

Benito Bravo said he was optimistic about all the agreements reached for achieving peace.

[Bravo] *There is no setback. The war is over. We are now working on reconciliation, so that everyone will feel as good as possible and will forget the war. That is the truth. We are no longer speculating on whether there will be demobilization or if someone is lying. There is no going back. The fact is we are in a territory that has been set off and certified by the United Nations with many witnesses, and the men are in there. There is also a tactical system. This is an organization exclusively for demobilization.*

Bernardo Pastora, adviser to the RN, reported that three commissions were formed because of the meeting: the development commission, the security commission, and the commission for health, education, and sports.

[Pastora] *The role of the commissions is to explain to the fighters that the process of demobilization and disarmament has its economic and social benefits. Development centers have been created so that the RN members who voluntarily accepted to turn over their weapons will receive the benefits of these development centers.*

[Reporter] *What will happen to those RN members who refuse to turn their weapons over?*

[Pastora] *Any RN member who does not want to turn his weapon over must be convinced to do so. That is precisely why all of these commissions have been formed. They must explain the benefits to the fighters so that by 10 June they are convinced they must turn their weapons over.*

ONUCA Concerned About Contra Disarmament

PA0705192990 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1811 GMT 7 May 90

[Report by Jose Antonio Maillo]

[Text] Managua, 7 May (ACAN - EFE)—The disarmament of the contras, which should begin on 8 May, has caused concern because the decision of the troops is unknown. The disarmament of the contras was agreed upon by President Violeta Chamorro and Israel Galeano, the foremost contra leader known as "Commander Franklin."

"We know the leaders have signed the disarmament agreement, but we do not know what the combatants will do," Spanish Colonel Manuel Maldonado, chief for Nicaragua of the UN Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA), told ACAN-EFE today.

The Managua Declaration, signed on 4 May by Chamorro, "Franklin," and Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, established that the contras will begin to disarm tomorrow, 8 May, at 1100 (1700 GMT) in El Almendro, Chontales Department, 220 km from Managua.

"To date, the Nicaraguan Resistance [RN] has acted like an organized army, but we do not know what it will do tomorrow, because the demobilization is voluntary," Maldonado said.

The weapons will be turned over in the presence of Spanish General Agustin Quesada, the chief of ONUCA, who will arrive in the area from Costa Rica on 8 May. In Costa Rica he will attend the inauguration of President Rafael Angel Calderon.

The turning over of weapons will also be witnessed by Roberto Ferrey and Leopoldo Navarro, delegates of Violeta Chamorro, ONUCA military observers, and observers of the International Commission of Support and Verification (CIAV), made up of UN and OAS officials.

The disarmament will take place in the camp that ONUCA has installed in El Almendro, which is under the command of Spanish Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Rodriguez Cavarcas. A 140-man company of Venezuelan "blue helmets" is under his command. The Venezuelan soldiers will be in charge of the on-site destruction of the weapons surrendered by the rebels.

The contras will be represented by "Commander Franklin" and his brother, "Commander Johnny" (Denis Galeano), military chief of the fifth "security zone," where the disarmament is to begin.

The 12,000 contras who are in Nicaraguan territory are distributed among five "security zones," agreed upon by representatives of Violeta Chamorro and the RN in Managua on 19 April. Col Maldonado said "there are approximately 2,000 combatants in the fifth zone, but we do not know how many will surrender their weapons on 8 May."

The ONUCA is afraid that tomorrow's disarmament ceremony will be a "farce," similar to what occurred in the contra camps in Yamales, Honduras on 18 April when only approximately 300 rebels, mostly disabled fighters, surrendered useless weapons.

The Managua Declaration, which was signed on 4 May after 15 hours of negotiations between the contra leaders and seven Chamorro government ministers, specified that the rebels will begin to surrender their weapons to ONUCA on 8 May and will conclude the disarmament on 10 June.

Violeta Chamorro promised to guarantee the physical and moral integrity of the rebels and their families. The government will also grant legal status to the rebel organization so it can form a political party, a desire they have already expressed.

The contras will also be assigned "development centers," which will be established on 31 May so they can be integrated into civilian life.

All of this will occur if the combatants begin surrendering their weapons on 8 May.

Conservative Party Rejects H. Ortega's Retention

PA0805005790 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2321 GMT 7 May 90

["Communique" from the National Directorate Board of the National Conservative Party, PNC, in Managua; dated 3 May]

[Text] The National Directorate Board of the PNC states that, given the grave situation created by the appointment of the Sandinist General Commander Humberto Ortega as chief of the Army, the economic sabotage and looting of the state carried out by the outgoing government, and the internal division created by the alliance of political forces that comprise the state branches, it addresses the Nicaraguan people and national and international public opinion to establish the party's position.

Referring to this, the National Directorate Board states the following:

Government

1. We support the constitutional government of Mrs. Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, but we reserve the right to offer constructive criticism so that the National Salvation Government program is carried out, without any excuse, as the formula to guarantee the achievement of democracy. We also want to emphasize that every democratic ruler needs to carry out his government's work, the support of the organized people in the party or parties that took him to power, because democracy is built and functions through the political parties, not isolated individuals or groups.

2. The national reconciliation policy carried out until now by the government of the Republic cannot be

extended beyond natural measures to maintain peace, and it cannot be used by the defeated Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] as an opportunity to destabilize the government, either through government agencies that have remained intact in its hands or through party organizations that sponsor illegal strikes, takeovers of land, or the squandering of state-owned assets, because this leads the country to anarchy and chaos, and eventually to a new civil war.

3. The PNC has stated from the beginning that it does not support the permanence of Gen. Ortega as head of the Army because this is not a guarantee of peace. Instead, it is a military threat from an armed minority party, and it has caused the people's displeasure and political unrest.

4. We denounce the FSLN's aggressive policy and condemn it as a threat to social peace and the state's security. Given its totalitarian nature, the FSLN is not capable of accepting the electoral defeat that the people dealt it in the 25 February elections, and it seeks to destabilize the new government, politically and economically, and to provoke a grave social crisis by creating a situation of chaos, hunger, and poverty in the country.

5. Faithful to our principles and according to the national salvation government program, we request that the government immediately implement plans to return to their legitimate owners the properties that were illegally confiscated so that their reactivation may become the basis for the country's economic development and create the necessary atmosphere of confidence to attract national and foreign investors.

6. Based on the UNO [National Opposition Union] government program, we demand the immediate derogation and annulment, whatever the case may be, of all laws and decrees that violate human rights and harm the people's interests, and which were issued by the Sandinist government, particularly those issued after 25 February, which grant FSLN leaders and officials immunity and impunity for common crimes they have perpetrated, and the enjoyment of an income for life and of assets that were usurped from the state and private citizens.

Party

The PNC's official policy is solely and exclusively established by its legally appointed authorities according to statutes, and it does not obey persons, groups, or associations that are alien to our political organization.

2. We support UNO under terms agreed upon in the document signed by the political council on 31 March 1990 so that we can remove, as soon as possible, the totalitarian and abusive system bequeathed by the defeated FSLN.

Resistance

Referring to members of the armed resistance who are being demobilized, the new government must treat them as citizens in full exercise of their civil and political rights. Consequently, they must not be denied, in principle, the right to participate in government tasks and, according to UNO's government program, their confiscated properties must be returned to them.

Managua, 3 May 1990
National Conservative Party National Directorate Board:
Dr. Silviano Matamoros Lacayo, National President
Dr. Julio Luis Quesada, Political Secretary

Police Reportedly Dismantle Contra Urban Front

PA0705191390 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1207 GMT 4 May 90

[Text] Santana Moncada Salazar, a contra commander who was arrested by the police two days ago, said that a massive execution of police during the 1 May Labor Day workers' rally was just one of the gruesome and chilling plans hatched by contra leaders who were trying to form an urban internal front. He was arrested near the Luis Alfonso Velazquez Park in this capital. Commander Geronimo, as he is known within the contra organization, disclosed that those who head the criminal actions are none other than the brothers of contra top leader Israel Galeano, Commander Franklin.

The formation of an internal front directed by Oswaldo and Denis Galeano Cornejo coincides with the opinions of their brother Israel, who does not accept that the contras should disarm. The arms arsenal that the contras were to use for the murders was found at Gerardo Sanchez' house. Sanchez is a Radio Corporacion reporter, which is convincing proof that this station acts as a mouthpiece for the contras who do not want to disarm.

Gerardo Sanchez, whose links with the contras were proven through photographs in which he appears with the commanders who direct these actions, is being sought by police. Police Chief Commander Rene Vivas and Government Vice Minister Jose Pallais presented Commander Geronimo yesterday, together with an arsenal of all types of war weapons.

Notwithstanding the terrible massacre he had planned to carry out against the police, President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro ordered the release of Commander Geronimo. The governnment vice minister justified the presidential order by saying that the order was within the government's spirit of guaranteeing the contras' security once they disarm. We do this for the sake of national reconciliation and avoid hindering tomorrow's negotiations, the officer insisted. Pallais admitted that these contras' plans endanger the population's safety. In this regard, Pallais warned that the government will not allow this and will combat these types of actions that are an attack against the goverment's security. However, he said that this will be from now onward.

For his part, Police Chief Commander Rene Vivas preferred not to comment on the presidential decision to release the contra commander who was to carry out the murders against members of his institution.

The respect for law and human rights shown by the Sandinist police, implanted since the revolution's triumph, was demonstrated after the capture and then release of contra leader Santana Moncada Salazar. This action wiped out accusations made by current government and UNO [National Opposition Union] leaders of alleged tortures by the Sandinist police, now known as the national police.

After the creation of an internal contra front by Israel Galeano's brothers, Moncada Salazar, before being released, despite having planned the start of massive murders, said:

[Begin Salazar recording] On 1 May, Labor Day, we had planned to carry large posters reading: No demobilization. We were walking near the park when we were apprehended by Sandinist police. I want you to understand that they have not touched me at all. I have been treated well. They have shown they really want reconciliation. They told me I am not going to have any problems. I have been treated fairly. I am not saying this because they are present. It is a fact. You are able to see this in my face and body, all completely healthy. I feel very grateful because, as you all know, I am a commander who has been fighting for six years with the National Resistance, and, despite this, I have not been mistreated at all. Of course, I was interrogated the same way any person would be interrogated by the military. I have learned to trust them, and I spoke to them about our plans frankly and without fear. [end recording]

Paper Calls New Administration 'Inherently Sick'

PA0705163390 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish29 Apr 90 p 2

[From the "Viewpoint" column by Francisco Bravo Lacayo: "A Sick Government and Party Time 'As Usual'"]

[Text] The government resulting from the 25 February elections is a sick government. From its inception it has been marked by internal contradictions which resulted in a crisis hours before it was presented to the people. The rift began on 23 April during the meeting called by the Political Council to elect the National Assembly, and it all came to an end on 24 April when the Sandinist National Liberation Front's [FSLN] legislative group displayed its decisive power in the legislative branch.

The new president's sovereign decision to retain General Humberto Ortega in the Sandinist People's Army command based on the political constitution—which is the maximum law of the Republic—has served to unmask Vice President Godoy and his revengeful group as Mrs. Chamorro's enemies. He is willing to stab her in the back whenever he feels it is time to seize power and rise as a new Somoza, and is counting on the support of the armed contras who refuse to submit to the new authorities, whom they previously claimed to support. Thus, the pompously called government of national salvation threatens to become the government of national ruin.

The inherently sick government does not have many chances of surviving, especially if it relies on its own forces, which managed an electoral unity guided by their excessive greed for power and caring nothing about the fate of the Nicaraguan people.

Paradoxically, the FSLN is the only force which can provide (the government) the necessary stability and possibility of surviving because of its unity, its honesty, and its proven patriotism, not to mention its ability to solve the most intricate problems, backed by the people's support. Of course, this is possible if Mrs. Chamorro and her team, without leaving out Virgilio Godoy's group, have the necessary political will to resist the blackmail and threats from the warmongering groups in the United States and from the contras, who refuse to demobilize and turn in their weapons.

Given the current situation, the new government has two options: Either it submits to the most reactionary sectors, immersing itself in chaos and dragging the whole nation behind it, or it adopts a position consistent with the desires for peace and the people's interests, thus saving the nation and guiding it to the full exercise of a true democracy that was started by the FMLN, whether they like it or not. We will see which route Mrs. Chamorro takes.

Talking about another subject, but referring to the same thing, did you read the LA PRENSA article on the party held at the "Country Club," as they call the Cesar Agusto Silva Convention Center?

Here are several jewels extracted from the 19th-century style chronicle: "The guests, dressed for the occasion, were served by an army of waiters." "Most of the gentlemen wore dark suits for the first time in many years." "The ladies took special care in their personal attire. They were all very lovely, formally dressed but without losing their 'Nicaraguan' flavor." Surely, we say, they must be talking about the high-society Somozist ladies who live in Miami and who have never lacked anything. The chronicle concludes with these derisive words: "Formality has humbly returned, despite our current poverty." Ha, ha, ha.

Well, it seems they have gone back to their usual partying, which they had not enjoyed for some time because of the Sandinist plebeians.

Panama

President 'Flatly' Denies Crisis in Government

PA0705223990 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1930 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] Panama City, 7 May (ACAN-EFE)—Panamanian President Guillermo Endara flatly denied today that there is a crisis in his government and among the parties that comprise the political alliance that won the general elections on 7 May 1989.

Shortly before traveling to Costa Rica, where he will participate in the swearing-in ceremony of new Costa Rican President Rafael Angel Calderon, Endara told ACAN-EFE that "there are no major differences" among the parties of the alliance and that "for the time being," he is not planning on making any changes to his cabinet.

He also pointed out that there is a will to preserve his government's party unity, but not at the expense "of the identity and interests" of the parties that comprise the Civic Democratic Opposition Alliance (ADOC).

Endara denied rumors that were spread last week concerning alleged serious internal problems within the ADOC, which may lead to a possible political breakup and the weakening of the current government.

The Panamanian president, however, admitted that there are problems at the rank and file level of the three ADOC parties. He said that at the highest levels "there have been differences that are totally normal within any coalition," but these have been resolved "politically," Endara said.

The Panamanian president said that there are groups, which he refused to identify, that are working outside his government in favor of the dictatorship of former General Manuel Antonio Noriega, who was overthrown by a U.S. invasion on 20 December.

"They want anarchy, a lack of authority, and the break up of all the popular and political strength of the government so they can return to a Noriega-type government without Noriega," Endara said.

On 1 May, when Endara was touring the United States, visiting President George Bush, there were rumors of an alleged coup d'etat against the president, which were denied by both Vice Presidents Ricardo Arias Calderon and Guillermo Ford, as well as by the president himself after returning to the country.

Noriega's Wife 'Virtually a Prisoner' in Cuba

PA0805043090 Panama City CRITICA LIBRE in Spanish 5 May 90 pp 1, 15

[Text] Felicidad Sieiro de Noriega is virtually a prisoner in Havana, Cuba inasmuch as President Fidel Castro Ruz does not allow her to travel to Santo Domingo to prevent her and General Noriega from implicating the Cuban leader in drug trafficking.

Noriega's daughter Sandra is living in Santo Domingo. Felicidad—also known as "Muneca" [doll]—has tried to leave for the Dominican Republic, but she is forced to stay in Havana as somewhat of a prisoner.

The decision by the Cuban security authorities seems to have been made when it was learned that former Captain Marcela Tason—Noriega's secretary—is missing. It is believed she is in the United States to "cooperate" with the DEA in the trial against the former dictator. Mrs. Tason, who "disappeared" in Madrid, Spain knows many intimate things about her former boss. It has been said that she could provide valuable evidence in the former Panama strongman's trial in the United States.

Canccio, Marsela Tason's son, is involved in the kidnapping and murder of the child Marcos Rodriguez Justines in a case of extortion against the family of former Colonel Marcos Justines Rodriguez. It is evident that there is a connection in all of these events that continues to attract the attention of the people.

Felicidad Sieiro de Noriega had sought asylum for several weeks in the Cuban Embassy in Panama, but for an inexplicable reason, she and her relatives were granted safe-conduct. Strangely enough, she was also allowed to go to her home to put on her makeup and travel with dozens of suitcases. She was guarded at all times by the Cuban Embassy security guards. The Foreign Ministry never provided a clear explanation of why the wife of the former dictator was given all of these considerations.

The Cuban Government's decision to detain Felicidad Sieiro de Noriega occurs at a time when the Cuban dictator's position is becoming weaker and when the communist structures of Latin America and Europe are collapsing. Fidel Castro and Latin American guerrilla groups have been pointed out as protectors of well-known members of the drug cartels and other drug traffickers. This has caused widespread damage to Fidel's image. The Castro-communist alliance and the Noriega regime promoted repression in Panama, inasmuch as Cuban G-2 men trained the Panamanian G-2 in all the torture techniques.

Brazil

Mercedes Benz, Scania Companies Resume Production

PY0805032290 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2300 GMT 7 May 90

[Excerpts] Eleven thousand workers returned to work in Sao Paulo when two bus and truck-making companies resumed production.

In April,the car industry manufactured 33,000 vehicles, half what it produced in April 1989. The sector resumed production today when 11,000 workers of the bus and car division of the Scania and Mercedes Benz companies resumed operations.

The workers had 40 days of paid vacation. When the Mercedes Benz workers returned to work early this morning, nearly 900 trucks and 600 buses that were manufactured before the 40-day paid vacation were still in the yard. At the Scania company, the paid vacation was shorter. The assembly line was reactivated after 22 days. [passage omitted]

Up until now, the car manufacturing industry as a whole, as well as the truck sector, has maintained the level of employment. What will happen in coming months will depend on the adjustment of the market itself. The sale of trucks in April increased 30 percent over the March sales, and the sale of buses nearly doubled. The dealerships say that they could sell much more if there were special financing for those vehicles that are used as production goods. [passage omitted]

With the resumption of bus and truck manufacturing, there is no longer an idle assembly line in the car manufacturing industry. In the spare parts sector that supplies the assembly companies, production has not returned to normal, and more than 50,000 workers—20 percent of the total— remained at home on paid vacation. [passage omited]

Minister on World Bank Loans for Livestock Sector

PY0805034290 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] Agriculture Minister Antonio Cabrera today met with a World Bank Mission here in Brasilia. They discussed modifications to be made to the loan agreement signed in 1987, which financed the program for the control of livestock diseases. The contract foresees investments amounting to $108 million, but so far, only $6 million have been spent. The IBRD [International Bank for Reconstruction and Development] experts are concerned about the high rate of mortality resulting from several livestock diseases, particularly from foot and mouth fever.

They warned of the possibility of having to prohibit countries where there is foot-and-mouth disease from exporting meat to the 12 EC countries.

Chile

Peruvian Vice President Arrives on Official Visit

PY0705130690 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 May 90

[Excerpt] Responding to an invitation from President Patricio Aylwin, Peruvian Vice President Luis Alberto Sanchez yesterday arrived for a three-day official visit. He was welcomed at Arturo Merino Benitez International Airport by Foreign Minister Enrique Silva Cimma, Foreign Ministry officials, the Peruvian ambassador to Chile, and Peruvian Embassy officials. [passage omitted]

Cooperation Agreement Concluded With USSR

PY0705171090 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 26 Apr 90 pp A1-A12

[Excerpt] On 25 April the Chilean and Soviet Chambers of Commerce signed a broad trade cooperation agreement to increase the exchange of goods and services and to promote new opportunities for the business sector.

The agreement was signed by Daniel Platovsky, president of the Chilean Chamber of Commerce and by Igor Kanayev, chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, who heads a delegation that arrived in Chile on 24 April.

During the ceremony the Soviets expressed their wish to promote new ways of cooperation, such as the joint-ventures [preceding word in English], accords on leasing [preceding word in English] and licenses. They stressed that they are interested in signing an agreement with the fishing sector within a short time.

Deputy Fish Industry Minister Nikolay Lysenko pointed out the priority objective of reaching to a fishing agreement with Chile under which mixed companies can operate in Chilean territorial waters and Soviet companies can be granted licenses to operate within the 200-mile territorial water and use Chilean ports in exchange for compensation payment yet to be agreed upon.

Lysenko said that the USSR have signed agreements with Japan, Norway, France, Canada, Argentina, and Nicaragua to significantly increase its fishing activities in the short term.

The Soviet delegation will hold more concrete talks with Fishing Under Secretary Andres Couve to try to find convenient solutions for the two countries.

Energomashexport representative Vladimir Filimonov has reported that there is interest in participating in the bid for the construction of the Pangue hydroelectric plant and of an unidentified thermoelectric plant.

The agreement sets forth, among other things, the constant flow of information, participation in business and economic organizations, the creation of favorable conditions in areas like industrial property and the foreign trade, the development of new ways of cooperation

among joint ventures, industrial cooperation and others. The agreement also provides for annual meetings to evaluate the results and the prospects of the process. [passage omitted]

Defense Minister on Military, Commission's Work

PY0705230890 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] Defense Minister Patricio Rojas admitted disagreements between the government and the Armed Forces are being overcome through the appropriate channels and that these disagreements should not cause conflicts.

Minister Rojas said the disagreements refer to the concern expressed by the Armed Forces over some aspects of the Antiterrorist Law, the National Security Law, and over the work of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Rojas explained no branch of the defense sector has questioned the creation of this commission. They have only expressed concern over the way the commission will choose to work and over how the media may use the data collected by the commission, he said. He added that rumors of a possible campaign to harm the Armed Forces' prestige are groundless because this commission will not judge the Armed Forces' acts.

He concluded by saying that the government will see to it these institutions continue to be strictly apolitical, and that the government will also persevere in the implementation of its policy aimed at reconciling the civilian and military sectors.

Israeli Ambassador's Remarks 'Unacceptable'

PY0805033690 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] The Chilean Government considers the remarks about President Aylwin by Israeli Ambassador to Chile Daniyel Moqedi unacceptable. The ambassador termed the president's attitude naive for having personally received Palestinian and PLO Foreign Minister Faruq Qaddumi.

Foreign Minister Enrique Silva Cimma personally extended a verbal protest over the Israeli ambassador's remarks. After a 20-minute conversation with the Israeli ambassador, the foreign minister told the press.

[Begin Silva Cimma recording] I have decided to call the Israeli ambassador to my office to tell him that the government, and especially the Foreign Ministry, are extremely disappointed by his remarks, which we consider unacceptable. He made remarks referring to the government, that the president has been naively surprised by the PLO representative.

I told him that the Chilean Government and the president are obviously within their sovereignty to decide whom to receive. Moreover, I told him that we cannot accept his remarks. [end recording]

The Israeli ambassador admitted then that his government takes the PLO as a movement opposed to the Israeli peaceful principles. However, the foreign minister added, the ambassador tried to give all types of explanations. The foreign minister added that the ambassador said that it was not his intention to offend the Chilean Government, and much less to offend President Aylwin, whom he respects very much. The Israeli ambassador attributed his remarks to his bad Spanish. He regretted the incident. He also reaffirmed his profound respect for the Chilean Government and the president, and that this event by no means can affect the cordial Chilean-Israeli relations.

The foreign minister accepted the immediate excuse given by the ambassador, and said that the ambassador's arguments are satisfactory and considered this diplomatic incident settled.

FPMR Issues Death Threats to Doctors

PY0705135790 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] An autonomous faction of the terrorist Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] has sent letters to leaders of the Chilean Medical Association, threatening to execute all the doctors who participated in torture practices to detainees during the previous regime.

The medical association reported the threats to court and police authorities.

In a communique, the association condemned the terrorist threats and stressed that the association has been publicly and permanently committed to the preservation of life and human rights.

* Increased Terrorist Activity Feared

90SM0024A Santiago ERCILLA in Spanish 21 Mar 90 pp 14-15

[Article by Esteban Montero: "Democracy and Violence"]

[Excerpts] Not only was last Tuesday the 13th "bad luck," as popular tradition would have it. It was also the day on which the Manuel Rodriguez Front (FMR) and other proviolence groups in our country showed up at the National Stadium to attend a demonstration backing defeated Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega.

They made a lot of noise, shouting and shooting into the air with machine guns and other firearms.

Fortunately, they were the only ones to act in this fashion, but it was an attitude no one in the country had expected. On the contrary, people had hoped that extremist action was dying down as we entered a new phase of national life.

In another area, a series of actions revealed the active presence of factions not about to retire from the scene and still persisting in their activities.

The Lautaro Youth Movement and the Lautaro Rebel and People's Forces are the two groups that refuse to "lay down their arms" and are fighting—using their methods—to occupy the greatest possible space and "win control of the country." In order to achieve their objective, they propose land takeovers, looting, the occupation of schools, and theft of firearms. They describe such actions as the practical, specific work of the hour.

The boldness of these new groups rapidly exceeded that of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) and the FMR itself. This year, booty collected "in the manner of the Lautarists" amounts to 50 million pesos and the preferred victims are banks and other related institutions. On Thursday of last week, the robbery of the Macul Branch of the Bank of Chile yielded a bag of money containing 10 million pesos cash. [passage omitted]

It is neither a mystery nor a secret to anyone that violence seethed under the previous government. But surprise turned into fright when a group belonging to the FMR appeared at the precise moment that Aylwin entered Moneda Palace with the presidential entourage.

In the middle of last week, the General Directorate of Carabineros showed an "exclusive" video made by police showing and proving that the incidents that took place on Aylwin's inauguration day did not involve "lumpen" behind attacks on carabineros and acts of vandalism.

The images captured from the Entel Tower clearly show the sequence of events and prove that all responsibility falls squarely on the shoulders of elements positively identified as belonging to the FMR.

The video is surprising because one can observe the action of a leader whose identity has reportedly been confirmed and who led the attack and outrages with synchronized efficiency.

High officials of the uniformed police have announced that the film would be turned over to the courts as evidence.

The violence around Moneda Palace, whose walls were even painted with slogans by the terrorists, surprised the entire country.

Sectors from the entire range of the democratic spectrum have condemned it, each with proper emphasis. For their part, Christian Democrats, speaking through their highest official and national president Andres Zaldivar, has dotted the i's and crossed the t's. "We are not in the 19th century American West or Mexican movies where every man packs a gun." He made the remark while expressing his views on the "show of strength" that terrorists displayed at the National Stadium, firing into the air with machine guns as a revolutionary salute to Ortega.

He added: "Sometimes I think they must be infiltrators or people with absolutely no brains because it makes no sense at all, in a new democracy, for a group of persons to pull out weapons as a salute to an individual, however important he may be. Our repudiation is therefore absolute and total!"

If public opinion wonders what path should be taken to confront such groups, Zaldivar answers: "What we have to do here is persuade people by public speeches, appeal to them and insist they not use violence or try to use arms. But if they do, in spite of such persuasion, then the government is forced to impose order in accordance with the law." The DC [Christian Democracy] leader also said that the identity of violent groups active in the capital on 11 March is not clear because "it is very easy to use emblems to implicate other people. General Stange has said that these acts of violence are more or less like what happened during the Holy Father's visit."

His statements are nevertheless contradicted by those made by the alleged organizers of attacks on the uniformed police. In Spain, spokesmen acting as leaders of Chilean extremists officially announced they would not surrender their weapons. Their demand now is "the Armed Forces' complete surrender to the people."

Madrid daily EL INDEPENDIENTE reports that FMR leader Alfredo Malbrich Baltra has said that "as long as there is a risk that fascist, reactionary sectors will use arms against the people, the Manuel Rodriguez Front has not lost its raison d'etre."

The main target of the proviolence attack is now former President Pinochet, whom extremists view as "a danger that Aylwin should kick out of the Armed Forces and bring before a court of law."

However, these "messages to the new government" are more than just a declaration of principles. Malbrich warns: "If this does not happen, if Pinochet is not kicked out and the Armed Forces made to answer to the people, then our organization will again discuss the matter and make a decision accordingly."

The minister-secretary general of government replied to such statements. Enrique Correa said that no one in Chile has the right to take justice into his own hands and that the government will defend that principle.

Monday afternoon a new element came into the picture. The evening newspaper LA SEGUNDA revealed that "a former president of the Political Prisoners Relatives Group is under arrest and scheduled for trial, accused of being the alleged 'brain' behind the failed attack on an office of the Stock Exchange last Friday morning." The person implicated is reportedly Jorge Marcelo Jimenez Penalillo, who Carabineros say provided the information needed to carry out the robbery.

Government authorities are trying to handle the situation. All sectors are fully aware of the need to prevent what happened in Argentina or Peru in their transition to democracy from happening in Chile. In the country to the north, where annual inflation is nearly 3,000 percent, 16 persons die every day in acts of political violence.

Colombia

Explosives Found in Medellin; Policemen Arrested

PA0705220090 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1755 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] In Antioquia Department it was learned today that the two individuals arrested in connection with a truck loaded with explosives found in Medellin, which fortunately did not explode, belong to an investigative unit of Antioquia's police. The authorities also discovered ties between these two individuals and a raid at the Nueva Villa de Aburra Shopping Center in which seven people were killed. Lays Vargas files this report:

[Begin recording] [Vargas] The story of the car bomb began on 4 May at the Nueva Villa de Aburra Shopping Center. During a raid, in which seven people were killed at the center's Budapest Agricultural and Mining Investment Company, the Elite Police Force found documents that led to the discovery of a terrorist plan of which the explosion of the car bomb would have been a part.

Intelligence work led the police to the parking lot of the Jose Maria Villa Square where they found a Chevrolet Luv 2000 pickup truck loaded with 250 kg of dynamite and 50 kg of small steel pellets hidden under some pineapples. Upon arrival, the Elite Police unit caught two officers of the Department of Criminology Studies and Police [Decipol] handling the dynamite. These officers had the vehicle's keys, two revolvers, and a portable radio with them. According to Decipol, employees Carlos Alberto Betancur and Ivan Munoz Zapata, replied to a call from the parking lot administrator about a suspicious vehicle.

[Medellin Police Chief Carlos Otalora] We are not slandering anyone or anything by this. We are completely sure, because they came hours earlier to check the vehicle, they were moving part of the cargo. As I said, they were there for the exclusive purpose of moving the vehicle to a chosen site.

[Vargas] Today, these officers were turned over to the DIJIN [Directorate of Judicial Police and Investigations] in Bogota. Two other people, the parking lot administrator and the owner, were arrested and are being investigated. [end recording]

Meanwhile, today the EPL [Popular Liberation Army] released Liberal Parliamentarian Ramon Gomez Ovalle near Villanueva, Guajira Department. The senator brought two messages—one for the cattlemen of southern Guajira and Cesar Departments and a confidential message for Government Minister Horacio Serpa Uribe. Gomez said that he was treated well. His bodyguard Gustavo Aponte was released two days ago.

Peru

Fujimori Escapes Shining Path Dynamite Attack

PY0705190690 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1822 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] Lima, 7 May (AFP)—The police confirmed today that presidential candidate Alberto Fujimori escaped a dynamite attack perpetrated by a Shining Path unit on 6 May. According to the police, the dynamite charge was detonated on the route followed by Fujimori's motorcade in the district capital of San Juan de Lurigancho.

The attackers left fliers identifying themselves as members of the Movement for the People's Defense, a Shining Path front organization. Dora Vilchez, a 26-year-old woman, was injured in the attack.

Fujimori, who will contend with writer Mario Vargas Llosa in a runoff election during the first half of June, was only informed of the attack by his aides after the police had tightened their security around him. The "Change 90" leader minimized the attack and continued his scheduled activities.

The police said that a Shining Path group managed to infiltrate a crowd of demonstrators and set off the dynamite charge on the route followed by Fujimori's motorcade, near a local market, on the eastern side of Lima.

Vilchez, who was seriously injured, had to be hospitalized.

The Bomb Squad Unit (UDE) defused another explosive device near the market.

The fliers disseminated by the terrorists urged the people not to vote in the runoff election. One of the fliers said: "Neither Fujimori nor Vargas Llosa is the solution because they both represent the right wing. Long live the armed struggle. PCP-SL [Communist Party of Peru-Shining Path]."

Fujimori Attributes Accusations to 'Dirty War'

PY0805030290 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1906 7 May 90

[Text] Lima, 7 May (AFP)—On Monday, Peruvian presidential candidate Alberto Fujimori said he is a victim of a "dirty war" by independent Deputy Fernando Olivera and reporters from a local television station who accused him last night of undervaluing some of his properties and of evading taxes. Fujimori, leader of Change 90, called upon some news media that have criticized him to "declare their political leanings."

He also warned that if he wins the Presidency he will demand that Fredemo (Democratic Front), which is led by his opponent Mario Vargas Llosa, prove the origin of the $12 million spent during the campaign for the first round of voting, as reported by Fujimori himself.

Deputy Olivera, well known for his research on properties of current President Alan Garcia and his ministers, stated Fujimori sold four houses in Lima at prices

several times higher than what he declared. "Engineer Fujimori has undervalued his income by $128,970, and that is called tax evasion," Olivera stated.

America Television reporters have quoted remarks by some purchasers of those properties. They said to have paid in some cases up to 15 times more than what Fujimori declared to the real state registry.

The smear campaign against the leader of Change 90 comes after the polls on Monday revealed that if the runoff election were held today, Fujimori would win by a mere three percent, which leads analysts to point out that Vargas Llosa is regaining ground.

According to CPI [polling organization, expansion unknown] in Lima, where most of the country's voters are concentrated, 41.7 percent of voters support Change 90 and 38.6 percent support Fredemo, while the Peruvian public opinion polls have given 46 and 41 percent, respectively.

In a survey conducted at the national level by analysts and consultants, 46 percent favor Fujimori and 41 percent favor Vargas Llosa, which is in contrast with the 51 percent Fujimori had 15 days ago, and 38 percent for Vargas Llosa.

Moreover, an important conflict has emerged between Fredemo and a sector of Peruvian private enterprises, thus raising a question regarding Vargas Llosa's identification with "the rich of the country," as accused by his opponents.

Jorge Camet, chairman of the powerful Confederation of Businessmen from Peruvian Private Institutions (Confiep), has stated that he is not aware of Fredemo's government program, and added that he is against a program of shock and gradual treatment [as received] of the economy by the next government.

Luis Bustamante, of Fredemo, said on Monday that he was surprised over Camet's remarks. "That statement is a surprise because he is the spokesman of an important institution in the country, and above all, because Vargas Llosa was the only candidate who has published his government program in different events," he said.

This discrepancy has reminded the political experts of a recommendation given recently to Vargas Llosa by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, a recommendation mentioned by Vargas Llosa in a [word indistinct] debate in March: "When you assume office and want to implement your ideas, your greatest problems will not come from your adversaries but from your allies, (among them) you will receive tremendous pressure from businessmen who feel that they are losing their privileges," Vargas Llosa recalled.

Change 90 Economist on Foreign Debt Moratorium

PY0705160890 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 May 90

[News conference by Oscar Ugarteche, Change 90 economic expert, with unidentified reporters; place and date not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Ugarteche] I believe that the current Peruvian crisis is caused by a lack of investments. For the last 30 years Peruvian investments have experienced a systematic decline, which I believe is one of the causes of this crisis. Another reason for this crisis is the disruption of Peruvian international economic relations.

Frankly, the Peruvian export sector, which bases its activities on a program designed for an international market of the 1950's, is experiencing a serious decline in today's sales.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] if it wins the elections, what economic measures will be implemented by Change 90?

[Ugarteche] I can only discuss issues concerning the foreign debt because this is my specific area. You will have to talk with Santiago Rojas [not further identified] about other issues.

Regarding the debt, we seek to resolve the international conflict that has emerged because the moratorium was declared on about 70 percent of the Peruvian foreign debt.

The international conflict that has emerged because of this decision must be resolved. We must start by untangling the problem of the moratorium on the foreign debt, which totals $9.7 billion. This will be no easy task for Peru or for our (?creditors). Peru....

[Reporter] Does this mean Peru will pay its foreign debt?

[Ugarteche] Look, we will recognize the foreign debt because I believe that it must be done. We will pay with whatever facilities are available. We must categorically assert that as it stands, the debt cannot be paid. We must also reassert that the foreign debt will not be paid at the expense of the impoverishment of Peruvians. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Will you seek a rapprochement with international financial organizations?

[Ugarteche] Yes, I believe so. I believe we have upheld a kind of provincial attitude that has overlooked the nation's interests, that is, the foreign debt should not undermine development but by using harsh language we will not solve problems.

Let me remind you that Peru has experienced difficulties with its foreign debt since 1976. I also want to remind you that [former President] Belaunde Terry declared in either May or September [as heard] 1984 a moratorium on the foreign debt. Therefore, the issue of the moratorium on the Peruvian foreign debt is not new. It does not only concern the Alan Garcia administration, it goes back a long way.

[Reporter] Have you contacted international financial organizations to request financial support or to negotiate the moratorium on the foreign debt?

[Ugarteche] You must understand that we have not won the elections yet. In view of this, we cannot undertake negotiations at the level of a government.

We have sent a letter to the UN secretary general in which we request the establishment of a financial group [mesa de donantes] to help us obtain resources [words indistinct], over perhaps three or four six-month-periods, and to resolve the moratorium issue with international financial organizations which neither restructure nor refinance international debts.

The international financial organizations are our creditors. Peru owes them $2.7 billion, but these organizations neither refinance nor restructure debts. If we want to have international ties with these organizations, we have to pay them back in dollars and all at once.

Peru cannot do this, but it wants to resolve this international issue with these financial organizations. We will, therefore, negotiate with a financial group of the world powers to seek resources that will allow us to resolve our international situation. This will eventually lead to an improvement of our relations with international financial organizations.

Terrorists Kill Two Engineers, Attack TV Station

PY0705150690 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2015 GMT 6 May 90

[Text] Huaraz, Peru, 6 May (EFE)—The Peruvian police today confirmed from Huancayo, capital of the Junin Department, that two engineers were murdered and that the facilities of the state-owned national television network channel, seven km northwest of Huaraz, was destroyed by terrorists.

The source said that a Shining Path annihilation command killed the two engineers on Friday, 4 May. The engineers worked for a state-owned agrarian bank in La Merced, a township located in the jungle area of Junin Department.

The engineers were killed when they were heading for La Merced from a nearby town where they were performing their duties.

According to the source, early in the morning on Sunday a column of more that 50 Shining Path terrorists destroyed the facilities of the television channel in Recresh with five bombs. This attack has forced the television channel to interrupt its broadcasts.

The explosions seriously affected the parabolic antenna, the transmitter, and the facilities.

The source also reported in Huaraz, capital of the Ancash Department, 409 km north of Lima, that on 5 May the police seized 4,000 sticks of dynamite and 10 rifles in Shining Path terrorists' hideouts in the townships of Chilca and Purucuta, 10 km south of Ancash.

A congressional commission analyzing the cause of the violence in Peru has reported that the political violence has claimed the lives of 1,100 people in the four first months of 1990.

It also reported that approximately 20,000 people have died since the Shining Path terrorist organization began the armed struggle in 1980.

It added that the material damage caused by terrorist attacks is estimated at over $17 million.

Two Antenna Sites Attacked, Terrorists Killed

PY0705203890 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1920 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] Lima, 7 May (AFP)—The police today reported at least three presumed Shining Path guerrillas were killed on Sunday night in a skirmish with police troops who guard a repeater antenna of the National Telecommunications Enterprise of Peru (Entel-Peru), in the Ayacucho district of Pacaicasa, southeastern Andean region.

A seditious column on Sunday night attacked the police detachment with dynamite and machine gun fire in an effort to destroy the communications antenna without success. The bodies of the three terrorists killed in the attack were removed by the authorities. They have not yet been identified.

According to a regional police report, another armed group dynamited the Channel Seven, state television, relay station in Huaraz, Ancash Department, 400 km northwest from Lima, and destroyed the technical equipment [operadores tecnicos], the satellite dish, and other instruments. No casualties were reported.

State of Emergency Extended in Southern Arequipa

PY0605205190 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0138 GMT 6 May 90

[Text] Lima, 5 May (EFE)—The Peruvian Government today extended for 30 days the state of emergency in Caraveli and La Union Provinces, in Southern Arequipa Department, because the "climate of political violence" continues to prevail in those areas.

On 24 April the government also extended the state of emergency in nine other departments for another 60 days for the same reason.

This exceptional measure affects 60 percent of the Peruvian territory and half the country's population, amounting to some 22 million inhabitants.

The following are the departments under the state of emergency: Ayacucho, Apurimac, Huancavelica, Junin, and Pasco in central Peru; and San Martin, Huanuco, Ucayali, and Loreto in the Amazon jungle.

Lima and its port, Callao, are also under a state of emergency.

In these areas the armed forces are in charge of safeguarding order through political-military commands.

Today, Socialist Senator Enrique Bernales, who presides over a congressional commission charged with studying the phenomenon of terrorism in Peru, disclosed that political violence is becoming stronger instead of diminishing.

According to the commission headed by Bernales, during the first four months of 1990 a total of 1,100 people died, victims of political violence. And during the past 10 years 20,000 people have died from the same cause.

The terrorist attacks during this decade have caused losses amounting to $17 billion, which represents 85 percent of the Peruvian foreign debt.

Uruguay

PCU Central Committee Condemns U.S. Maneuvers

PY0705221290 Montevideo LA HORA POPULAR in Spanish 3 May 90 p 9

[Statement by Communist Party Central Committee: "No to Yankee Arrogance"]

[Text] In view of the escalation of serious provocations and military maneuvers by the United States near Cuba;

And considering the failure and the ridiculous U.S. stand on the pirate transmissions of the so-called TV Marti, violating all international rules on this matter, once again showing the persistent arrogance of the aggressive imperialist policy on our continent, and particularly in Cuba;

And considering the Bush administration's absolute disregard for international rules for coexistence and respect for sovereignty of other nations, as reflected by the invasion and occupation of the Republic of Panama and by the support to the Nicaraguan "contras;"

And considering the history of several other invasions and aggressions against our [Latin American] countries, covert or camouflaged in their preparatory stage by alleged military maneuvers;

And considering the extreme seriousness of the concentration of air-naval units near Cuban territory, including on the usurped base of Guantanamo, by the United States;

The Uruguayan Communist Party Central Committee expresses its strongest protest over these escalated aggressions, and warns against the dangers of a possible military attack on Cuba.

Cuban sovereignty, the right of its people to build their own destiny, and to continue walking the path of socialism, are inseparable parts of the rights and sovereignty of our peoples. It is for this reason that solidarity with Cuba is framed within the best traditions of Latin American brotherhood and of defense of the sovereignty of our nations. The sovereignty of the Latin American nations cannot end where the arrogance of the U.S. president begins.

Jaime Perez, Central Committee of the Uruguayan Communist Party, Montevideo, 2 May 1990.

Ambassador to Cuba Resigns, Consul To Be Charge

PY0705231890 Montevideo LA HORA POPULAR in Spanish 29 April 90 p 9

[Summary] Uruguayan Ambassador to Cuba Bernardo Pineyrua, a retired ship-of-the-line captain, tendered his resignation and will return to the country as soon as the Foreign Ministry authorizes the repatriation of his assets, EL DIA sources have reported. The current First Secretary and Consul Maria del Carmen Gonzalez de Dorelo will be charge d'affaires.

Venezuela

Perez in Costa Rica for Calderon's Inauguration

PA0805023390 Caracas Venezolana de Television Canal 8 in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] [Interior Minister] Alejandro Izaguirre was sworn in as acting president this afternoon at the Miraflores Palace, following President Carlos Andres Perez' departure to Costa Rica to attend Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier's inauguration.

President Perez is among the presidents who will attend the traditional democratic transfer of power, which has been observed in this Central American nation for over 100 years. Oscar Arias' transfer of power to Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier is scheduled to take place at noon on 8 May.

On 9 May, President Perez will visit Tegucigalpa, Honduras in response to an official invitation from Honduran President Jose Leonardo Callejas. In Honduras, Presidents Perez and Callejas are scheduled to sign several agreements.

Acting Foreign Minister Adolfo Raul Taylhardat outlined the agreements that the presidents will sign, which are fundamentally for economic, financial, and technical cooperation in various fields.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] What will the economic cooperation consist of?

[Taylhardat] As I said, we have pledged to continue the financial cooperation that we have been providing within the framework of the San Jose Agreement. In reality there is nothing new; this is simply a continuation of the cooperation efforts that Venezuela has been carrying out.

[Reporter] Will Venezuela make a loan to Honduras?

[Taylhardat] No. As far as I know there is no loan for Honduras. [end recording]

Borge: Cuba To Hold Elections by 'Secret Vote'

PA0605134890 Hamburg DPA in Spanish
1236 GMT 6 May 90

[Text] Caracas, 6 May (DPA)—Tomas Borge, former Nicaraguan interior minister and one of the most important figures of the Sandinist Revolution, said that officials in Cuba will be elected by a secret vote soon.

In an interview published today in the Venezuelan morning paper EL NACIONAL, Borge said the post of president could also be decided by secret vote. He added, "I have been informed that local and national party officials will be elected by secret vote."

Borge is in Caracas for the presentation of his book of poems entitled, "The Awaited Ceremony." President Carlos Andres Perez will participate in the book's presentation.

Borge said the president of Cuba will also be elected by secret vote, adding that "there will be independent candidates for all elective posts, including the Presidency of the Republic."

Borge was asked about the causes for the Sandinist defeat in the recent Nicaraguan elections. He blamed the defeat on the war waged by the "contras" and the critical economic situation.

He said, "I believe there was attrition caused by the war, the economic situation, and maintaining a military service that was supported only by one-half of the youth sector."

Borge said that in the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, "there have been very serious aberrations against socialism." He added that this has not been the case with the USSR, until now.

Borge denied there is a similar situation in Cuba. He said "Fidel Castro has the unanimous support of the Cuban people." Borge said that the island is less isolated than before. This is demonstrated in the invitations Castro has been receiving to presidential inaugurations in several Latin American capitals and in the recommendations that Cuba rejoin the OAS.